

SEASONABLE ADVICE

1416

TO THE

FREEHOLDERS

OF THE

County of *K* ARMAGH, *County of*
Freeholders.

By a Brother FREEHOLDER.

The Second Edition.



Printed in the Year 1753.

SEASONABLE ADVICE, &c.

My Countrymen, Friends, and Brethren,

I HAVE been careful in observing the Affairs of our County, for some Months past, tho' I have not engaged very deeply in them. I have been applied to by both Candidates, and by many of their Friends, without declaring myself for either; I have had frequent Opportunities of conversing with the Agents and Emis-saries on both Sides; and have by these Means learned the several Arguments made Use of, and the several Methods taken, in order to gain Proselytes to each Party.

These Opportunities have at length enabled me to form an impartial Judgment of the Merits and Pretensions of each Candidate; and have also given me some Insight into the particular Views of some other Men, who seem to interest themselves pretty strongly, and are become very active on this Occasion.

The Materials, thus supplied, have been of Use, in removing all Prejudice and Prepossession

possession from my own Heart; and I hope may have equal Influence on the Mind of every well-meaning Man, when they are well considered. With this View, I shall lay them before you, in the plain and naked Manner in which they appear to me, without exaggerating the Merits, or palliating the Defects of any Person, or any Action, on either Side.

There would indeed have been no Occasion for my giving you, or myself, this Trouble; had this Election been carried on in a fair, open, and generous Manner: but when very unbecoming Methods have been made Use of, in order to inflame the Passions of the unthinking, and pervert the Judgment of the well-meaning, among you, I thought it high Time, to warn you of your Danger, and of the Snares that are laid to deceive you.

The Methods of slandering and defaming a Competitor, (upon any Election to any Office whatever,) appear to me so mean and low, and generally proceed from so base a Mind; that I cannot but think it greatly to the Honour of ONE of them, that nothing of that Nature has ever been heard of, in his Company, or among his Friends: whereas little else, but scurrilous Stories, and vile Arts of Defamation, prevail on the other Side.

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I need not here enumerate the virulent Calumnies, and malicious Stories, which have been occasionally invented, and industriously spread Abroad, for some Time past, in order to lessen Mr. B ---w, and render him, and his Friends, suspected to the Country: You, that are gone over from his Side to the other Party, are already perfectly well acquainted with them: they are the Subjects of Conversation in all your Meetings; the only Kind of Arguments insisted on by the Partizans of that Gentleman; and, to my Knowledge, have had their Influence in deceiving many of you; in biassing your Judgments, and drawing over your Affections to his Party. The Chief of them have been also published in Print; in Memorials, and Letters; that by such Means, they may spread their Poison farther, and do more general and fatal Execution, from the Press; than they could possibly do, whilst only bandied about, among Friends, and by such Persons, as dare not avow them in any other, but a clandestine Manner.

When I see Men, in the Heat of Passion, have Recourse to such Methods; it is to me a shrewd Sign of their own Weakness, or the Badness of the Cause they espouse: but, when I find them calmly and deliberately using them, and boldly attempting to justify such an Use; it then proves more; for it argues,

argues, even, a Consciousness of it in themselves. And indeed the Badness of the present Cause is so glaring and bare-faced, that it would not have been possible, without such Methods, to have formed any Party at all in Support of this Gentleman; a Person, who has not so much as a single Freehold in the County; and is only a mere Youth, as I am informed, not yet Twenty Years of Age, lately taken from School, and just enter'd the College.

Had the Persons intrusted with the Care of his Education been so prudent, as to let the Youth pursue his Studies for seven or eight Years; he might possibly in that Time have laid in such a tolerable Fund of Knowledge, and so far improved it by Conversation and Company, as to qualify him for some liberal Profession, or genteel Employment, wherein he might serve his King and Country, and also procure a Subsistence for himself: But, even then, it must still have remained a Doubt, with all thinking Men, whether he could ever have been proposed, as a proper Person, to represent this County.

I don't care to enter into an Account of the various Schemes of the several Persons who at this Time oppose Mr. B---, which, it is obvious, were contrived to gratify their own private Interest or Ambition, without regard

regard to any of you, my Friends, or to the Publick in general.

It is not to be wondered, that Persons with these views should have used such unbecoming Arts, and taken such unfair Methods to asperse his Character, and depreciate his Merits, as well as those of his Ancestors : For otherwise indeed, they could have no hopes of drawing off the Affections of the People, which had for so many Years, and so deservedly, been placed on his Family ; and in particular, on that very Father and Grandfather, whom they now endeavour to blacken by cruel and false Insinuations ; but speciously and artfully grounded on certain Facts, which were in some measure true.

Thus it is true in fact, that *Arthur B---w* (the Grandfather of this Gentleman) was chosen as ONE of the Representatives of this County, in the last Parliament called by King *James* ; (as indeed he had been unanimously chosen in every other Parliament) it is also true in fact, that he sat in that Parliament for some time ; as long indeed as he could with any safety, or success, oppose the violent Measures which were taken in it : but this indeed was not very long ; for it is well known, that he was obliged to fly out of the House, for the Opposition he gave to a certain Petition, preferred by one *Magin a Popish Dean* ; whereupon in a Moment, a
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Number of furious Zealots cry'd out to Sacrifice the heretical Dog, for his impudently daring to oppose their Measures; and no less than ten or twelve Swords were instantly drawn against him; which obliged this honest Man to make the best of his way out of the House: From whence he was safely conducted, (tho' at the manifest Peril of his Life,) under the disguise of a Quaker's Cloak and Hat, by some of his own principal Tenants; who (thro' their great Affection to him,) voluntarily attended every day in the Lobby, and about the House as a kind of Life-guard to his Person; knowing the Danger he was in.

His Friends and Tenants endeavour'd indeed to dissuade him from going to that Parliament, on account of the Danger they foresaw he must run in it; and he himself was not without a sense of his Danger; But like an honest Patriot he chose to face that Danger; and resolved to continue in his opposition to *Popish* and Arbitrary Measures, till he saw their violence exceeded all bounds of Reason: and found no Hopes of Relief, but by retiring to his Seat in the Country, and there endeavouring to lye quiet; till such time as King *William's* Affairs enabled him to send such powerful Succours, as should be sufficient to deliver us,

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If the Authors and Publishers of this report had any regard for Truth; they should have told you the whole Circumstances of this Affair; and not barely have singled out the fact, of his sitting in that Parliament which oppressed and attainted your Protestant Ancestors.

They should have given you an Account, not only of his having sat in that Parliament, but also of his singular Behaviour in it; and of the steady Opposition he gave to all the illegal Ineroachments of violent Men, and bigotted Papists.

They should also have informed you of his constant and firm Attachment to the Protestant Interest, and Protestant People, of this Kingdom, during all the Troubles, Dangers, and violent Proceedings of those times; when the Country was perpetually harrassed by different Armies, or different Parties; each in their turns frequently plundering, and destroying all around them.

They should likewise have told you, that *Arthur B-----w* chose to stay in his Country, and face all its Dangers: that, tho' he was strongly sollicitated by his Friends, backed by the Importunity and Tears of a beloved Wife, to go to *England*, as many others were doing; yet he still persisted in the Resolution of staying behind them; tho' he consented that she should go; and accordingly

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ingly she set out with her young Family, (herself at that Time great with Child) and went some Miles upon her Journey; but soon after changed her Mind; turned about; and piously resolved, to encounter the same Dangers, and share the same Fate, with her Husband.

Thus these two, with a truly heroic Spirit, bravely stood their Ground; and in fact, by their prudent Conduct, and generous hospitality, so gained upon the Officers and Commanders of every Party; that they were able to protect, not only their own Tenants, but indeed all the Protestants round them; who daily fled for shelter to them, and were dispersed among their several Tenants, and there found a safe Retreat, and a sure Asylum.

They should also have told you, that this same *Arthur B-----w* sat also in King *William's* first Parliament; and was there called to Account, for his sitting in King *James's* last Parliament, by certain Gentlemen, who looked with a greedy Eye upon his fair Estate; They should then have told you, with how much Eloquence and Honour, he supported his Conduct; and was unanimously acquitted of the Charge brought against him.

Thus did this great and good Man live securely, in the midst of the greatest Difficulties and Dangers; and by his Conduct
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gained the Love and Esteem of the whole Country.

May his Conduct; his Character; and his Memory be ever revered among us!--- But may none of us ever see such distracting Times, as he was a Witness to!---- But, if God, in his Providence, should at any time hereafter suffer such a Cup of Bitterness to be poured out upon a licentious and ungrateful People, may we of this Country learn, from the Example of this great and good Man, to protect all our peaceable Neighbours, to the utmost of our Power; and to do all the good Offices we can, to Men of all Religions, and all Persuasions; without ever doing the least Injustice, or giving needless offence to any!

The late Mr. B----w, the Son of this great and wise Man, lived in the imitation of his Father's Virtues; not indeed with equal Abilities: for who cou'd equal them, in a natural way? they seemed to be the gifts of God, peculiarly adapted to those Times wherein he lived; whereas the Times of his Son were quiet and peaceable, and did not require such extraordinary Talents.

However this good Son always panted, with an equal desire after Virtue, and an equal ardor for the Service of his Country. I don't remember ever to have heard his Conduct called in question, except in one trifling

Instance; and that was only his joining in an Address to Queen *Anne*, in favour of Chancellor *Phipps*. This indeed was an Error in his Judgment, founded on a more charitable Opinion of the Chancellor than he deserved; which, (as soon as he was better informed of the dangerous Tendency of some steps taken by that Chancellor during his Administration of the Government) he immediately retracted, and honestly chose to acknowledge his mistake in the House of Commons, rather than obstinately persist in it.

This is the fact glanced at, by the pretended Free Citizen, in the following invidious Words, “ Your Father’s Conduct in
“ the House of Commons can certainly be
“ no recommendation of his Son, he favour-
“ ed a malignant Party, was censured, and
“ obliged to implore mercy.”

Now from these general Words, fraught with so much venom, a stranger to the Transactions of that Time, might possibly be led to think, that Mr. *B-----w* had joined in the Rebellion of 1715, had been attainted, and in danger of losing his Head, or forfeiting his Estate: But, believe me, this is the fact exactly, as I have represented it; his Affection to the Government, and his Attachment to the true Interest of his Country, was never call’d in Question, or in the least suspected.

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Does not one of the Ancestors of Mr. B----w's Opponent lie under a stronger suspicion of disaffection? You cannot but remember the time, when he was turn'd out of the Government of C-----t, and none of that Family ever since have been thought fit to be intrusted with it; but these things I don't care to dwell upon; and shou'd not have mentioned them; had they not been in a manner extorted from me by this Reviler.

I return to the late Mr. B----w, who in all his Actions, whether in Parliament; in the Linen-board; or as a Magistrate; (where his Influence generally gave him the lead in his County,) yet, was never known to do a wrong, an oppressive, or even a partial Act. He was ever a faithful Subject to his King, and a true Friend to his Country; an impartial Magistrate; an encouraging Landlord to all his improving Tenants; and a kind one to all those whom misfortunes had brought into Distress. He was indeed a pious and sincere Member of the established Church; and yet with a truly Christian spirit, he ever shewed the greatest kindness and indulgence to all Protestant Dissenters, which surely ought never to be forgotten by them.

This, my Friends, is a true Picture of that Man; whose numberless good Deeds are now all buried in Oblivion; and one mistake in his Judgment of a Man, (who, by his smooth

smooth Tongue, and specious pretences, had in the same manner deceived many,) is remembred against him; at the distance of almost forty Years; in hopes, of lessening his Character; and thereby strengthening their Party against his worthy Son.

-----Happy Son; to have sprung from such a Father; and such a Grandfather! In whose Characters the most rancorous malice can find no flaws; no imperfections; no stains; nor even the Traces or Appearances of any thing; but what, upon a fair Examination, must redound to their Honour; and ought to make their Name and Family truly dear to us and our posterity!

But these Revilers are not content with raking into the Graves of his good Ancestors; but (in order still to carry on their Schemes the more successfully,) have also thought it necessary, to blast the Reputation of the present Mr. B-----w, and to fix on him the Character of Papist, and Jacobite, because indeed his youthful Days were spent in *France* and *Italy*; and because his Mother was then unhappily perverted to Popery.

Now it is certainly true in fact, that the present Mr. B-----w, (whilst very young,) was, by the Advice of Physicians, taken into the South of *France*; in different Parts of which he continued, with his Mother
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and Sisters, between two and three Years. It is also true in fact, that, about this Time, his Mother began to discover some Affection for Popery, as well in her Conversation, as by frequenting their Churches; whereupon his Sisters, and this young Gentleman (tho' then under Sixteen Years of Age) soon took the Alarm; and, from an Aversion to Popery, enter'd into a wise Resolution of removing themselves from the Influence of their Mother: The young Ladies, upon this, immediately set out for *Ireland*; and glad would he have been, that his Health would have allow'd his returning with them; but the Experiment was too dangerous to be tried; he was strongly advised against it by his Physicians; and *Naples* recommended to him; whereupon he left his Mother, and set out for *Italy*: Nor were his Friends in *Ireland* wanting in a proper Care of his Education, but immediately sent over to him a young Gentleman, the Son of a pious Clergyman, of Family and Fortune, in the Neighbourhood of this County, who constantly attended him till he returned home.

Come now, my Friends, lay aside all Prejudice, and honestly answer me a few Questions: Pray what is there in this, that should induce you to judge Mr. B-----w a Papist? His Mother, indeed, fell off to Popery; but what is that to him? No Argument surely
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of his Affection for Popery; but a very strong one to the contrary: Since his Abhorrence of Popery made him remove from the Influence of his Mother; even at the Age of Sixteen.

---Well; but he continued Abroad, in a Popish Country for several Years; and did not return Home till he was about the Age of Twenty-two. It is true he did so; not indeed out of any Affection to the Religion, or Forms of Government, prevailing in that Country; but only as long, and no longer, than he found the Warmth and Temperature of the Climate absolutely necessary to establish his Health.---Now, is his bare living in that Country any Proof of his being popishly affected?---If so, how will you justify the Brother of the other Candidate, who has resided in Popish Countries for many Years?

The other scandalous Aspersions, which is mentioned in regard to Mr. B---w's Behaviour in Rome, is of so scurrilous a Nature, that it deserves not an Answer, but rather a Correction, if the infamous Author of it dared to discover himself.

Let it suffice here, that from the best Enquiries I have been able to make, I find there is not the least Foundation for it, but that the Charge is absolutely false and groundless.

Well, but it is further insinuated, by the pretended Free Citizen, that Mr. B---w's

B-----w's Heart was estranged from his Countrymen; that in his youthful Hours (the Times of Gaiety and Inattention) he thought not on their Necessities, nor sent any large Sums for the Relief of the Poor, in the Times of their Distress; as L--d C-----t had done.

I am surpris'd, that this Libeller should be so hardy, as to advance such a barefaced Falsehood: It proves him indeed to be very ill informed in the Affairs of this Country; where Mr. B-----w's extraordinary Charity was most seasonably felt, in two Years of the greatest Calamity which we ever had; the one being a Season of the greatest Scarcity, and the other of most general Sickness. In which Years 500 l. and upwards was, by his Order, distributed among the Poor of his Estate; as I have been particularly informed, by those appointed to distribute it, and by many others, some of whom had been happily relieved by it.

And besides these extraordinary Charities, on these particular extraordinary Occasions, Mr. B-----w allow'd constantly and annually a considerable Sum of Money, which was regularly distributed every Year, over and above a yearly Rent-charge of 36l. left on his Estate for ever, for charitable Uses. -----What Mr. C-----d can afford to do in this Way; or what L--d C-----t has
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done, I can't set forth; having never heard of any thing of the Kind done by either; except a Boat-load of Meal, which was sent one Year to *Charlemount*, and sold to the Poor, at prime Cost, without any Profit. This, indeed, was a good Action; and, in its Proportion, worthy of Praise. I hope his Lordship has done many others; tho' I am at a Loss to know, how they should have escaped our Notice; for we have often heard of the noble Charities of the late Mr. *St. John*, and the present Sir *Francis St. John*; and of the late, and the present Mr. *B-----w*: but of *L---d C-----t* I never heard more, than what I have mentioned. I suppose there must be some better Foundation for the Boasting of this Letter-writer; otherwise it would have been more prudent in him, to have been silent on this Subject.

I should not, indeed, have said so much on this Subject; nor would I have officiously chosen to make any Comparisons, which may seem to detract from the Credit or Esteem, which I hope will ever attend that noble *L---d*; but I am unavoidably led into them, in following this Party-writer; and could not say less, without doing Injustice to that Gentleman, whose Character has been so severely handled by him.

I am as much at a Loss to learn, in what remarkable Manner that noble *L---d* has expressed

*pressed his Zeal for Protestantism ; or paid public Honours to King GEORGE, at Rome ; unless it be, by assembling with his Countrymen in Clubs ; to drink Success to our good Cause ; and Health to our gracious King :---*But we are told, by this Letter-writer, *that Toasts are a very bad Proof ; and by no Means a sufficient Ground, from whence to judge of a Man's Principles,----*How, then, must we judge of them ? This, indeed, he has not told us ; the Knowledge thereof would not make for his Purpose ; his Aim is only to amuse and deceive ; not to give any true Information in any thing.

But (if you will take my Opinion in the Matter) you must judge of a Man's Principles, in the very same Manner as you would judge of any other Quality, Habit, or Disposition of his Soul ; and that is, not from any sudden Starts ; not from any mad Sallies of his Zeal, or drunken Professions of his Loyalty ; nor indeed from any single Acts whatever, tho' of the best, or most specious Kind : but, rather, from the regular and constant Tenour of his Actions, in his private, as well as his more public Life.

Now, let Mr. B-----w's Attachment to the Protestant Religion, to our Government, and to our Country, be impartially tried by this Rule. In his Youth, he expressed a just Indignation at Popery ; by chusing to

leave his Mother, at a Time, when his Health required all her Tenderness and Care; lest possibly he might receive some Tincture from her Influence, or some Infection from her Conversation.

As soon as his Health allow'd, he hastened from the gay bewitching Scenes of Pomp and Pleasure, which Foreign Courts afford; and return'd, (even at the Hazard of a Relapse,) to the Service of his King and Country, and the free and public Enjoyment of the Protestant Religion.

And, since he has been among us, he has taken Pains, and made it his chief Business, to find out, and pursue, the true Interests of each; so that you will meet with few young Gentlemen, who are capable of forming more judicious Remarks on these Subjects, or more assiduous and ready to promote and prosecute them.

Such is the Man, who has been represented to you, as Popishly affected! Whether with, or without, Reason, you may now judge.

---But, if you are not to be scared with this Bug-bear of Popery, thus dressed out; then other common-place Topics are to be ransacked, in order to fix some Odium upon him. Thus, you are told, *that He is high and haughty; reserved and unsociable; above keeping Company, or conversing with you;*

you ; difficult of Access ; and one, from whom you can expect no Favour, or Redress of Grievances.

I allow, indeed, Mr. B---w is naturally of a modest Temper, and has not that Self-sufficiency, which prompts some other young Men, (of far less Abilities,) boldly to take the Lead, and vainly harangue, in all Companies, and on all Subjects.

I allow, also, that Mr. B.....w has been all his Life used to the greatest Temperance and Sobriety ; and knows not how to assume that jovial Air, and mad licentious Freedom, which is apt to gain upon the Affections of every boon Companion, or hearty honest Fellow.

I allow, also, that Mr. B.....w has fixed in his Heart a most strict Regard for Truth and Honour ; and is therefore cautious of asserting Things, which may possibly be false ; or of giving Promises, which he may not be able to perform. He is, indeed, unpractised in the Arts of Flattery and Dissimulation ; and knows not how to ingratiate himself, by saying every thing that will please, and promising every thing that can be asked : but, whenever he relates a Fact, or promises a Favour, you may be assured of his Veracity, and that his Word is inviolable.

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Do such Qualities, my Friends, deserve your Contempt or Distrust? Ought they not rather to secure your highest Esteem and Confidence, in the Man who possesses them?

----- But I had like to have passed over another mighty Argument, by which this Libeller hopes to fix upon Mr. B----w the Imputation of Popery: because, he says, *Papists commit violent Outrages upon those who oppose him; and because their Mass-houses ring with Acclamations and Thanksgivings, on every seeming Instance of his Success.*

I have not indeed heard of any Acclamations, or Thanksgivings, in the Mass-houses; yet I am not at all surprized, that Men of all Persuasions should with Success to Mr. B----w. The many Virtues, and generous Acts, of his Ancestors; the great Lenity and Moderation of his Grandfather and Father, towards Persons of all Professions and all Persuasions; these things, when called to mind, may very naturally occasion a Joy among all Sorts of People.

But, indeed, my Astonishment is great, to observe so many of you, my Dissenting Friends, blindly carry'd away, with the violence of Party Rage, against Mr. B----w, against the Man, whose inbred and hereditary Principles of Lenity and Moderation
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must ever determine him to be one of your surest and best Friends.

Their own Interest and the Ends of their Ambition may prompt some others, at this Time, to profess much, and to promise a great deal; but be not deceived by such Pretences; for his steady Principles will always incline him, to do you real Service. Remember an old Proverb; *the greatest Talkers, are not always the greatest Doers.*

Now, if either common Sense, or common Honesty, or the least Degree of Affection for your Country, can so far prevail on you; as to make you (for a while) lay aside the false and groundless Prejudices, which have been instilled into you; and to form a calm and impartial Judgment, between the Merits and Pretensions of the two Candidates; a few Minutes deliberation might determine your choice.

THE ONE has a large Property in the County; and is therefore most strongly bound, by his own Interest, to promote the Trade and Welfare thereof: *THE OTHER has not a Foot of Land, either in this County, or any where else; and therefore may be more easily tempted, to sacrifice its Interest, to the Prospect of some Post or Employment, for his own Advantage.*

THE ANCESTORS of the ONE have, time out of Mind, been constantly chosen
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to represent this County; and have always behaved in that sacred Trust, with satisfaction to You, and Honour to themselves: *THE HEAD of the OTHER, by his Title, must ever be excluded from a Seat in the House of Commons; and the lower Branches of it have never yet been tried, or thought worthy of so great a Trust as that of the County.*

THE ONE has arrived to some Years and Experience, and has acquired a very competent Knowledge of the Affairs of the Kingdom, and the Interest of this County; and by all his Actions has proved himself, not unworthy of your Confidence; nor unequal to so important a Trust: *THE OTHER is a Boy, without Knowledge, without Years, without Experience; how he may possibly turn out hereafter; or what his future Qualifications may be; is a matter at present quite uncertain.*

THE ONE has a goodly Place of Residence in the County; will be always at hand, to prevent Oppression, and see Justice impartially administered; and not only in his own Town, and among his own Tenants; but also at Assizes and Sessions, and all Places of Public resort, thro' the whole County: *THE OTHER has not an House to live in, nor an Acre of Land whereon to set up his Rest; has no Authority nor Influence in the County;*

County: and, having but a scanty Portion provided for him, must seek a Subsistence in the Army, the Revenue, or the Church, or perhaps in some Foreign Service; and where will you look for him, when any of your Grievances may cry out for Redress?

Besides the personal Pretensions of each Candidate, consider, I pray you, the peculiar manner, in which this County is circumstanced at present; We have only six Members in our whole County; two for the County itself; two for the Borough of *Armagh*; and two for *Charlemont*. The four Gentlemen, who represent the Boroughs, can have no particular Attachment to this County, as they have not one Foot of Property in it: Here, where we have the power of electing; shall we also be so blind to our own Interest, as to chuse such a Member for our County, as has not a single Acre in it? This would be Folly and Madness, indeed.

You may remember, my Friends, that, upon a late Election in this County, we very justly thought it a dangerous Precedent to elect, both a Father, and a Son; we argued, that too great a Power, too great a Sway, and especially a Monopoly thereof, in one Family, might prove oppressive: And shall it now be judged wise, or politic, to subject the County to the growing Power of a L--d

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who has already one of its Boroughs at his Disposal?

You can't but know, that his L---p's Uncle has been one of the Members for that Borough, these many Years past: pray now, recollect, where he lives; and how he discharges the Duty of a Member: Why, truly he spends his whole time in *England*; in the exercise of a little Employment of about two hundred Pounds a Year; to the utter neglect of his principal Duty, in the August Assembly of our Nation.

And, pray now, what Security can you have, that the Brother of this L--d may not be forced, to seek a Subsistence, in some such manner; and with equal neglect of Parliamentary Duty?

My Friends, these few Observations are so obvious in themselves; and so suited to every Capacity; that a very little Attention will enable you to perceive and acknowledge the justness of them. If after this you will still be led away, by such as lye in wait to deceive you; remember, you have been warned of your Danger, and of the Arts, that are used to lead you astray, both, from your own Interest, and also from the Interest of your Country: The time will shortly come, when the Veil shall be removed from your Eyes; when those Persons, who now endeavour to lead you blindfold, shall appear to you, in
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their proper Colours. Then indeed you may wish to undo all, that you are now doing: but, if you should be so far deluded, as to make an improper choice now; it may then be too late for any Remedy, or Redress. If our Constitution was now, as in Times past, when new Parliaments were called every Year, or at least every third Year; then the matter might not be of such mighty Consequence; one wrong Choice might be soon rectified in a new Election: but as new Parliaments are now seldom called; one foolish Choice may fix the Mischief on us for many Years: And if any Number of raw Boys, without Property, should happen to be generally chosen for our Law-makers; they might, by one or two rash and unadvised Acts, intail Misery on this poor Kingdom for ever.

Consider these things then impartially; be wise in Time; divest yourselves of Prejudice; be no longer deceived; but show yourselves MEN; MEN OF SENSE; MEN OF CONSCIENCE; that is, MEN, WHO HAVE THE INREREST OF THEIR COUNTRY SINCERELY AT HEART.

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